

7

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION JUNE 23d, 1903.

Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

Solve any four of the following problems:—

1. Simplify:—

$$\frac{\frac{.000375}{1.500} \times \frac{8.00}{3.2}}{\frac{7}{8}} + \frac{\frac{7}{8} \left(1 - \frac{11 - 3 \times 2}{7} \right)}{14 \times 3 - 16}$$
$$\frac{\frac{49}{64}}{\frac{49}{64}}$$

2. (a) Subtract $\frac{7}{8}$ of $3\frac{3}{7}$ from $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $9\frac{3}{4}$.
(b) Multiply $\frac{3}{4}$ of $3\frac{3}{7}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$.
(c) Divide $\frac{8}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{7}$ of $5\frac{4}{5}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{9}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. What was the balance due June 13th, 1900, upon a note for \$1325, dated May 6th, 1897, and bearing interest at 4%, indorsed with the following payments: August 5th, 1897, \$90; October 8th, 1898, \$25; January 1st, 1899, \$150, and July 6th, 1899, \$215?

4. A commission merchant sold a consignment of 15,375 bushels of wheat at 70 cents, charging 2% for commission and \$94 for expenses. If exchange is at $\frac{1}{8}\%$

discount and interest at 6% per annum, what is the amount of the draft he must remit, the draft being payable 20 days after sight and 5 days being allowed for acceptance?

5. Find the time when due, the time to run, the discount, and proceeds of the following note discounted July 1st, 1900:—

\$650 $\frac{25}{100}$.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 19th, 1900.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of John Doe six hundred fifty and $\frac{25}{100}$ dollars, at the Farmers' National Bank, without defalcation, value received.

RICHARD ROE.

ALGEBRA.

Solve any three of the following problems:—

1. Simplify:—

$$\frac{1 - \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2}}{1 + \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2}} \div \left(\frac{1 - \frac{y}{x}}{1 + \frac{y}{x}} \right)^2$$

2. Extract:—

$$\sqrt[6]{64 - 192x + 240x^2 - 160x^3 + 60x^4 - 12x^5 + x^6}.$$

3. How may \$12,750 be divided between 3% bonds at 81 and 5% bonds at 120 to have the same income from each investment?

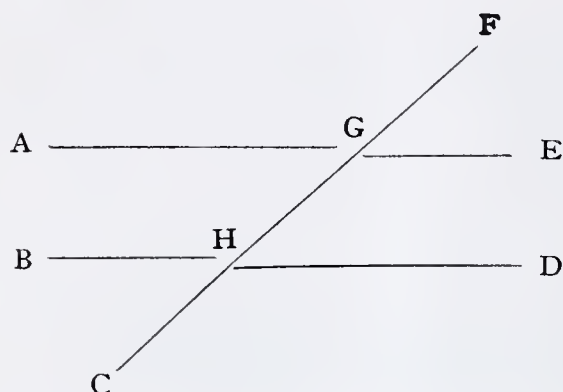
4. A boat goes three and one-half miles down stream and back in one hour and forty minutes. If the current flows two miles per hour, what is the speed of the boat?

5. There are three numbers in the ratio of three, four, and five. Five times the first plus four times the second plus three times the third makes 690. What are the numbers?

GEOMETRY.

Demonstrate any three of the following propositions:—

I.



A E and B D are two parallel lines intersected by the line F C.

Prove that angle A G F = the angle B H G.

2. The square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

3. Two parallel straight lines intercept equal arcs of the circumference of a circle.

4. If the circumferences of two circles intersect, the distance between their centers will be less than the sum of their radii and greater than their difference.

5. Two parallelograms, having two sides and the included angle of the one equal respectively to two sides and the included angle of the other, are equal.

6. Two triangles which have their sides respectively perpendicular to each other are similar.

7. The angles opposite the equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. Write an essay of not less than three nor more than five pages upon "The Use and Abuse of Athletics in Schools and Colleges."

Pay especial attention to both the style and subject matter of your essay.

2. Name all the notable poets and prose writers you can recall who flourished in England during the Elizabethan period of English literature, and briefly characterize the writings of three of them.

3. When and by whom was the now generally accepted English translation of the Bible made, and what are its chief characteristics as a literary production?

4. Name the most notable English and American contemporaries of Edmund Burke distinguished either in literature or statesmanship, and state what were the occasions which called forth the most notable of Mr. Burke's speeches and other literary productions.

5. Briefly characterize and compare with each other Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Merchant of Venice," and give five or more quotations from one or both of these dramas.

6. Compare and briefly discuss the three novels, Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian" and Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."

7. What occasion called forth Webster's "Reply to Hayne," and what is the theme of the oration? State in your answer the principal propositions maintained and enlarged upon by Mr. Webster.

8. Give some account of the first three Books of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with one or more quotations therefrom.

9. Describe the three principal characters in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun."

10. Name the most notable English and American poets and prose writers of the nineteenth century and briefly characterize the works of five of them.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION JUNE 23d, 1903.

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

LATIN.

A. CÆSAR.

Translate Book IV., Chapter VII.:—

“Re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, iter in ea loca facere coepit, quibus in locis esse Germanos audiebat. A quibus cum paucorum dierum iter abesset, legati ab his venerunt, quorum haec fuit oratio: Germanos neque priores Populo Romano bellum inferre neque tamen recusare, si laccessantur, quin armis contendant, quod Germanorum consuetudo haec sit a maioribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere neque deprecari. Haec tamen dicere, venisse invitos eiectos domo; si suam gratiam Romani velint posse iis utiles esse amicos; vel sibi agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere, quos armis possederint: sese unis Suebis concedere, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint; reliquum quidem in terris esse neminem, quem non superare possint.”

Explain case of “Re” (1), “loca” (2), “populo” (5), “maioribus” (8), “armis” (12).

Explain mood of “abesset” (3), “inferre” (5), “lacsantur” (6), “attribuant” (12), “possederint” (12) “possint” (15).

Decline vis, miles, is, homo, dea.

Render into Latin:—

“If the Helvetii had been willing to give hostages, Cæsar would not have made war upon them, but when they moved their camp, his cavalry followed them so eagerly that they joined battle with these. In the battle, the Helvetii were so elated that they boldly attacked the Romans. Cæsar thought that he ought to keep his own soldiers in camp, and for the present refrained from battle.”

What accessions were made to the territory of the Roman empire as the direct result of the Gallic wars, and what effect did the successful prosecution of these wars have on the political career of Julius Cæsar?

B. VIRGIL.

Translate Book V., 762–779:—

“Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti,
Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
Quos bonos Æneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tris Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Porricit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventis euntis;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.”

Translate Book I., 198-207:—

“O socii—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis
Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa,
Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite; forsán et haec olim meminisse juvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.”

Give a short account of the Trojan war, and state what part was taken therein by Hector and Æneas.

C. CICERO.

Translate second oration against Cataline, Chapter VIII., section 17:—

CHARACTER OF HIS PARTISANS.

“VIII., 17. Sed cur tam diu de uno hoste loquimur, et de hoste qui iam fatetur se esse hostem, et quem, quia (quod semper volui) murus interest, non timeo: de eis qui dissimulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus? Quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare rei publicae, neque id quare fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intelligo. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur: deinde singulis medicinam consili atque orationis meae, si quam potero, adferam.”

Explain Romae (4), nobiscum (4), modo (5) possit (7), singulis (9).

Principal parts of noveo, jubeo, curro, do, audeo, nascor, sto, pello, vinco, vivo.

Translate Archias XI., 29:--

“Certe sinihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnis cogitationes terminaret suas; nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur, nec totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctis ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.”

Name some of Cicero's most distinguished contemporaries, and give a brief sketch of his character and career as a lawyer, orator, and statesmen.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name and describe the three great mountain chains of the United States, pointing out the relation of each to the general drainage system of the country.

2. Describe the Great Lakes of North America, giving their names and connections, both natural and artificial; and explain the general character and value of the traffic passing over them.

3. Describe the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and name the States drained by them.

4. What is the path taken by a steamer from New York to Liverpool, and from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and why?

5. Name and describe the principal rivers of Pennsylvania, and explain how and into what bodies of water the State is drained by them.

6. Give a short account of the character and distribution of the mineral and other natural resources of Pennsylvania.

7. Describe in outline the domain of the Russian Empire, naming the principal rivers by which it is drained and the seas into which they respectively flow.

8. Trace the course of the Rhine from its source to its mouth, naming the countries through which it flows and the principal cities situate on or near its banks.

9. What is the length of the Mediterranean Sea; with what other bodies of water is it connected, and how; and what countries now border upon it?

10. Name and describe the great ocean currents of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and state how they effect the climatic conditions of Western Europe and North America.



PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION JUNE 24th, 1903.

Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. Name in the chronological order of their national development, or supremacy, the several great peoples who, prior to the Christian era, successively established themselves on, or near, the borders of the Mediterranean Sea, and briefly point out the most striking characteristics of their respective civilizations.

2. Under what Emperor, and in which century of the Christian era, did the Roman Empire attain its greatest expansion, and what modern European, Asiatic and African States are now included within what was then the territory of the Empire?

3. What was the most lasting and important contribution of the Roman people to the civilization of the world?

4. During what centuries and by what tribes of barbarians was the Roman Empire of the West gradually overrun and when was its final overthrow effected?

5. Who were the Saracens, and during what centuries and to what territorial limits did they successfully prosecute their conquests in Europe, Asia, and Africa respectively?

6. In what century and country, and under what leader, was the battle of Tours fought, and why has it been considered one of the most eventful of the world's great battles?

7. Who was Charlemagne, when did he live, and why has he been assigned so prominent a place amongst the notable characters of European history?

8. When was Constantinople taken by the Ottoman Turks, and the Eastern, or Grecian, Empire finally destroyed?

Recount some of the more important political and social changes which followed in Europe as a consequence of this victory of the Turks.

9. What were the chief features of the Feudal System:
 (a) As a system of land tenure;
 (b) As a system of government?

10. What were the leading causes of the revival of learning and of commerce in Europe during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; where did this revival have its earliest manifestations; and what were its most striking characteristics and results?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. When did the Saxon invasions of Great Britain begin; by what events were they prompted; and when did the distinctively Saxon and Danish domination of the island cease?

2. What became of the ancient Britons during the period of Saxon and Danish supremacy, and where are any remnants of these people now to be found?

3. Name in chronological order the sovereigns of England and Great Britain from the time of the Norman Conquest down to the present day.

4. By whom was Domesday Book compiled and what was its character and purpose?

5. By what King, and under what circumstances, was the Magna Charta of England granted, and what are its most important provisions?

6. When and in the reign of what King did the English language begin to assume its present literary form, and who were respectively the great poet and prose writers of that and the succeeding reign?

7. During the reign of which of the English Kings were the voyages of exploration to and along the North American coast made by John and Sebastian Cabot, and what was the result of these voyages which gives them their great historical importance?

8. What were the causes of the revolution of 1688; who became King and Queen of England in consequence thereof; and what great act of Parliament the following

year again defined and secured the political liberties of the nation?

9. Who were the following persons; about when did they live, and for what were they especially distinguished? Francis Bacon; Sir Isaac Newton; John Locke; Oliver Cromwell, and the Duke of Wellington.

10. Under the leadership of what eminent English statesman was the seven years war of 1756-1763 between Great Britain and France conducted, and what were the results which have given to that conflict its great historic significance?

Mention in chronological order and briefly describe three or more of the most interesting and critical events of the contest.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION JUNE 24th, 1903.

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Give the names of the several English colonies in America at the time of the American Revolution; state when and under what circumstances the earliest settlements in each of these colonies took place; and briefly name and describe the three different forms of colonial government which from time to time prevailed in them.

2. Give a short account of the life and character of William Penn; point out the most notable features of his "Frame of Government" for the Province of Pennsylvania; and name and briefly characterize three or more events of the colonial period of Pennsylvania history which have particularly impressed you with their social or political importance.

3. What were the causes and events which led to the American Revolution?

4. Briefly describe the character and purpose of the campaign of General Burgoyne, which resulted in his

surrender at Saratoga, and state when this surrender took place.

5. Give a short account of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, whereby the independence of the United States was finally secured, and briefly state the leading provisions of that treaty.

6. Give a short account of the principal causes which led to the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States; state where and by whom that instrument was framed; how its final adoption by the several States was secured; and when and where the government under it was inaugurated.

7. Name in chronological order and briefly describe the several accessions which have been made to the original territory of the United States, and give a short account of the manner in which each of these accessions of territory was secured.

8. During the administration of which of the Presidents of the United States was the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the upper waters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers undertaken, and why was that expedition an event of national importance?

9. When and by what treaty was the boundary between the United States and the territory belonging to Great Britain west of the Great Lakes finally established; by what eminent English and American statesmen was that treaty negotiated; and what long standing controversy was thereby settled? Give in your answer a brief description of the boundary line as it was thus established.

10. Give a short account of the social conditions and political controversies which resulted in the Civil War

of 1861-1865, and briefly state what were the principal social and political results of that war.

11. Name the three American inventions which you consider of most importance in their influence upon the condition of the American people; state when and by whom they were made; and give the reasons which have prompted your selection.

12. Name in due chronological order the several Presidents of the United States, and give a brief account of that event in the respective administrations of five of them which you think of the greatest national or international significance.

